per week, by carrier ...

WEEKLY

Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier......

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There is reason to believe that Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge is not in favor of wom en in politics.

Does Secretary of State Myers still 1 lieve that Mr. Cleveland is "the best friend the soldier has?"

The defeat of Breckinridge need no cessarily be regarded as a vindication of Madeline Pollard.

the best men in Marion count should be selected as candidates for th House. Character and capacity are the only claims that should coun

The Ohio Democratic convention will not censure Senator Brice. Ohio Democrats have a genuine regard for a man whose arguments are crisp bank notes. Now that General Disgust commands th

Democratic forces the Republicans mus not make the mistake of calling General Apathy to the Republican command The latest intelligence from the 3chool

Board is that two of the supporters of the Ricketts purchase have been led to face about by the proposition of the Board of

The New York Tribune sustains the strike of the garment makers in that cit because compensation which they have re ceived of late is not sufficient to sustain the American home.

It was a hopeless experiment for th county Democracy to try to save itself by adding a flavor of respectability to its legislative ticket. It might have known respectability wouldn't stick.

The Journal regrets that it cannot en-Bighten an inquirer as to what the D. Mr. Bynum's name stands for generally, but it may be permitted to remark that it stands for "Dennis" this year.

A Democratic paper devotes a Sunday editorial to "the sin of lying." An essay on the penalty of lying would be more appropriate in such a paper in view of the disasters which have overtaken that party.

Just now Democratic probabilities for the Democratic nomination for the presidency are not mentioned, except that some one intimates that Chief Justice Fuller has been selected by the President as his successor.

Where is the correspondent who, a year was telegraphing the country catch of fish by the President? Has Mr. Cleveland ceased to be a person national interest now that the "party perfldy" tariff bill is in force?

A new daily paper, one of whose objects is to teach Republican doctrine, is to started at Harvard and published by dents. The projectors of the scheme should be prepared for discouragements. President Ellot is opposed to partisan politics of the Republican brand.

A great many people have been opposed to having women mix in the "dirty pool o politics." There couldn't be a much dirtier pool than in the Ashland, Ky., district, but out of very self-respect the women had mix in that. As a result there has been a wholesome cleaning outs Moral!

"The man who lives there says there are no voters in that house," said a canvasser in the Second ward to a Republican. "He is right," replied the Republican, "a man who votes any sort of a third or fourth narty ticket simply plays at voting, and is not a real voter." And he was right.

It was not the constitutional amendment in Maine which requires that all new voters shall be able to read and write that caused the Democratic collapse in that State, since the amendment does not apply to those who were voters when it was adopted. If had disfranchised those who could not read it might have been different.

The Pittsburg papers seem not to have heard it, but those who marched in the Grand Army procession under the banner of Indiana heard calls of "Harrison" from scores of men in the thousands of spectators, particularly on that part of the route about the Allegheny City park. No man in the Nation enjoys a larger share of the respect

Southern Governors angrily resent the efforts of British reformers to prevent the lynching of colored men. The better way, lynchers and thus put an end to the out-The British government, however, cannot consistently lecture any people for permitting injustice after a century-long record of practicing it upon the weak.

In an interview with Colonel Breckinridge on the day of the primaries he is quoted as saying: "I have stood the strain remarkmonths longer I believe I would weigh

years younger." Perhaps the Colonel doesn't feel as young to-day as he did last week, but it seems rather a pity, his adi posity considered, that the campaign didn't last long enough to fit him out for dime nuseum purposes

COOPER'S WITHHELD REMARKS. The Hon. George William Cooper, who will not represent the Fifth district in the Fifty-fourth Congress, is an exceedingly adroit politician. He is one of those statesmen who affect learning by besprinkling his speeches with quotations from Shakspeare, usually more inapt than to the point. There is not a small trick that he is not up to and does not practice. Last December, when the deficiency appropriation bill, with a large item for the payment of special pension examiners, was before the House, there was an extended discussion on the dministration of the pension bureau. Mr. Cooper participated in this discussion, Dec. 18, and his remarks should have been printed in the Record of the next day. Instead of that the following appears: (Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, addressed the ommittee. His remarks will appear here-

The Journal has looked in vain for the 'hereafter' remarks, but it has been unable to find them. A colleague of Mr. Cooper's was inquired of, and, after searching

the Congressional Record, he writes: I have examined the Record and have been unable to find Mr. Cooper's remarks of Dec. 18 printed therein. They seem to have been withheld. His remarks the next day are in the Record of Dec. 20, in which he sustained the Commissioner of Pensions in suspending pensions.

Those who recall the remarks which Mr. Cooper "withheld," and which seem not to have been published, say that he indorsed the pension policy of the Cleveland administration and sustained the appropriation to be used to harass pensioners. Why did he do this? To win the good will of the President, and thus, at that time, when he had a long list of applicants for postmasters whom he was anxious to have appointed, make himself solid with the "Anointed One," who declared, three weeks before, that "thousands of neighborhoods have their fraudulent pensioners." There is every reason why he should keep from the hundreds of ex-soldiers who have voted for him, his approval of the Hoke Smith pollcy and of a large appropriation of money to pay secret agents to harass pensioners. Perhaps Mr. Cooper can find that speech; if he can and will send it as delivered and printed in the Record, or give the page of the Record on which it appears, the Journal will call attention to it.

But why did he withhold remarks delivered in committee of the whole? Such remarks are not a speech, and it is very rare that Representatives withhold for revision remarks thus informally made. He withheld them to take out the portions which would anger the veterans and lose him votes. If he did not revise and print, as seems probable, he did not wish to put himself on record as not sustaining the ad-

Mr. Cooper made further remarks on the next day, in which he defended "the excellent Commissioner of Pensions now in office"-the Commissioner who has made a new rating for pensions which reduces pensions hereafter granted one-sixth from the old rate. The truth is that, in this pension matter, George William Cooper has attempted to run with the pensioners and nunt the pensioner with the Cleveland

THE ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What was the extent of the armor plate frauds? 2. What was the amount of money which the experts of the Navy Department fixed as damages to the government? 3. What part of the money was remitted to the Carnegie company by the resident? 4. What reasons were assigned for the President's action? 1. The Carnegie company had contracts

to furnish the armor plates for the cruis-

ers which the government is building. The

production of these plates required mucl skill, and failure in any respect would b a heavy loss on even a few plates to the contractors. The Homestead troubles had the effect to put into the mills where the plates were made workmen who were hos tile to the company. When they saw that imperfect plates were being put off upon the government some of them made record thereof and at a certain time offered to sell their information to the Secretary of the Navy. After a time an agreement was reached and an investigation was made by experts, which verified the statements of the workmen. No evidence was presented to show that Mr. Frick, the manager, had knowledge of the frauds, but his foremen did and concealed them, 2 Experts representing the navy examined the plates and reported that the government had been defrauded out of \$400,000 by the fraudulent work, and that sum was demanded by the Secretary of the Navy. 3. The President took the papers, and, without consulting the Secretary, cut down the money damage to \$133,000. 4. No reasons have been assigned for the President's action and no explanation has been made. Even when the matter was being investigated by the House committee no attempt was made by the President's friends to explain his action in the face of the frauds which were proved. It is not the habit of "divine right" rulers and entirely "consecrated" personages to explain. It is, however, a curlops coincidence that

letter was worth \$205,000 to the treasury of the United States.

PROSPECTIVE LITERARY CRISIS.

just before two-thirds of the forfeit fixed

by the naval experts was remitted by the

President, Andrew Carnegie wrote a letter

indorsing the Wilson bill which was the

source of great consolation to its friends

and advocates. It may be doubted if th

That preposterous person, Hamlin Garand, who has attempted to combine Populist politics with literature, recently pub lished a volume of essays, in one of which he denounces the evil influence of the East upon a possible national literature and speaks of the representative Easterner as "an aristocrat who prides himself who has "no sympathy with people of East and to be themselves. All this an dred pounds and be twenty-five | more of the same sort, which sensible peo-

ple West and East laugh at and then forget all about. But if Garland is ridiculous the occasional person who takes him seriously is more amusing. Here, for instance, is that literary paper the Critic discoursing soberly about Garland's essays and allowing itself to get all worked up over them. It does not like the rude and defiant way in which the essayist talks about the East, and, though willing to concede a good deal to wild Western exuberance, says there is a limit to patience. "Many men are living and not yet old," it declares warningly, "who remember the arrogance which was once considered as almost the birthright of a Southerner, and to what it led; and if again, from other causes and for other ends, one section of our country shall be set against the other the North and the South will stand as bravely side by side as they once stood face to face." This is very funny. If Garland doesn't stop being rude there is no telling what will happen. At least the East will not submit quietly. Its literary men and women, aided by the dialect writers of the South, will move on the "literary fellers" out West, and-where will they all be "at" when the fracas is over? The Critic, of course, thinks the arrogant West as represented by Garland will be subdued to becoming meekness, but will it? Will Garland, flanked by the Populist party and the Western Association When section is arrayed against section on account of inability to agree as to which possessed the greater genius, Emerson or Garland, or upon another equally important literary issue then will be time for the plain people, who are a little tired of the literary gang and its cheap productions, anyway, to sit on the boundary fences and remark, "Sick 'em." In the meantime, so far as can be observed from this Western point of view, there immediate danger of war, and the Critic can calm itself down until the crisis ar-

STIMULATING STATISTICS.

In four of the States which have voted this year in which Populism has not cut a namely, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine, the aggregate Republican vote was 625,765, against 648,584 in the presidential election of 1892, while the aggregate Democratic vote this year was 346,628, against 548,002 in 1892. That is, the Republican loss in these States in the off elections of 1894 was 22,819, while the Democratic loss was 201,374. The falling off of the Republican vote from the presidential year was a little over 3 per cent. while the shrinkage of the Democratic vote has been over 36 per cent. These are interesting figures, but they are significant when applied to other States which are to vote. Let us apply these shrinkages to the vote of Indiana for President in 1892. The Republican vote was 256,335; deduct 3 per cent., and it is 248,655. The Democratic vote was 262,817, which, after deducting 36 per cent., is 168,202. The Republicans do not expect that this ratio will continue in Indiana. While it is probable that the Republican vote will not be more than 3 per cent. less than that of General Harrison, it is not probable that the Sentinel is so generally read that its assaults upon the "defiled" tariff bill will so disgust 36 per cent. of the Indiana Democrats that they will take to the woods on election Unless the Sentinel is without influence with its party, its four months' war upon the Democratic and trust tariff law, its denunciation of the last Democratic Legislature, coupled with the disaster which a year and a half of Democratic rule has brought, should cause 15 or per cent, of those who voted for Cleveland to be counted on to refuse to sanction "party perfidy and party dishonor," and, what is vastly more important to the people, party misrule.

It is within the power of opponents of Democratic incapacity in Indiana to take with the solid South to enable that section to dictate the national policy. It can be done with an emphasis which will make Democracy a minority party in Indiana if will do his utmost for the cause from now to the closing of the polls.

This interesting item is from a San Francisco paper: "Miss Annie J. Dolan, a teacher in the Monroe primary school, near the Five-mile House, started out on Monday to celebrate California's own holiday, got gloriously drunk and spent the night in the city prison after being arrested by the police for drunkenness." Indiana teachers consider themselves progressive and up to date, but, according to this showing, they are several paces behind California and not

likely to catch up. Mrs. Grubbs, the defaulting treasurer of the Ladies of the G. A. R., makes the pleathat her husband wanted money, and she was tempted on his account. There it goes again. Another extravagant husband causing his wife to go wrong. Is there no way of teaching these men to practice economy and to cease their unreasonable demands

for pin money? H-l-n G-g-r declares that her fight with Congressman Morse is not over. Certainly not, at least not while there is any more free advertising to be got out of the affair.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DEFEAT. The Breckinridge district should now be turned over to some expert fumigator.

-Washington Post.

Colonel Breckinridge is now at liberty to join Madeline in her theatrical starring tour, providing she will take him and she can secure a theater, which is extremely ioubtful.-Chicago Times. Kentucky has done something for Col. Breckinridge that he ought to have done

for himself. A compulsory retirement is much more humiliating than a voluntary one.-Kansas City Journal. One of the most brilliant American orators goes out of public life for the gross private faults that made his continuance as the representative of an honorable and

chivalric people impossible.-Detroit Free

Let us hope the whole mess of Breckinridgeism is at an end. But it will not be until the other one finds in a practical way that malodorous notoriety is not a fit and proper stepping-stone to honorable fame. -Cincinnati Tribune.

While there cannot be much honest sympathy with the kind of campaign organized against him, the audacity of his own campaign made it an affront to the American people. He is entirely the au-

The opposition to Colonel Breckinridge was not the offspring of hatred or malice, but of conscientious conviction. It is preposterous to say that the good men who worked and the good women who prayed

were inspired by unworthy motives. The issue between morality and immorality was distinctly made. It engulfed all other issues.—Louisville Courfer-Journal.

Decency required that his defeat should have been more emphatic, but, under the circumstances, reputable people where will find abundant cause for gratification in the knowledge that he has been beaten even by a slender margin.—Chicago

Breckinridge has ended his career, let us hope, for all time, and we trust the coun try will never have another such exhibition. He should now be dropped from all public notice and left to that solitude which is necessary for true repentance. -Chicago Inter Ocean.

That he came so near receiving the nomnation does not speak very well for the moral sentiment of the Ashland district. He should have been defeated overwhelm ingly. The result shows that he was not far out in his calculation that he would be successful.—Chicago Tribune. There is truly, aside from all embittered

passion, something most pitiable and piteous in his fall; but in the false position which he sought to usurp in the sympathy of his fellow-citizens he openly challenged the manhood and womanhool of the Blue Grass State to a trial.—Philadelphia Rec-The whole canvass has done harm in

bringing into question conventionalities which have become almost sacred and have certainly become inseparably associated with the strength of religion. If he had triumphed, the sanctity of orderly life in man and woman would have been marred. -St. Louis Republic The Ashland verdict will meet with the

practically unanimous approval of the American people. By his conduct Colonel Breckinridge forfelted all claims to consideration and respect, and morality demands that an example be made of such offenders wherever they may assert themselves.—Pittsburg Dispatch. His fate is an impressive lesson and not unattended by regret. One

avoid profound pity that a man with so many winning talents, who has developed such magnificent fighting qualities, shoul fall into dishonor. The moral of his career is written in burnished letters to be read of all men.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. stand or realize why there should be

At this distance it is difficult to under-"close" vote on the question of returning a creature like Breckinridge to Congress or retiring him to a cave of eternal gloom if intelligent, decent people had the power to decide it, and the voters or the Ash-land district will find no wreaths of bays awaiting them in public opinion if Breckinridge does succeed, by trickery or bull dozing, in winning a congressional nomination.-Chicago Record.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Somewhat Slangy. "What motto have you adopted for your new altruistic society?"

" 'There are others.' " One Record Preserved. This year the records have been knocked A-flyin' and a-whizzin'; But Uncle Willie Breck-alas-Can't get away with his'n.

The Thorn of the Rose. Hungry Higgins-Wot are you studyin'

about so? Weary Watkins-I was jist thinkin' what pity it is when a feller gits dead, stiff frunk, he don't know nothing about how

Overplayed It.

"If you please, mum," began Mr. Dismal Dawson, "I wish you would gimme something to eat. That there woman next door gimme a handout, but, on the dead, the stuff wasn't fit-"

"See here," was the answer he got, 'that woman next door is m. mother, and if you aren't out of here in less than two minutes, I'll set the dog on you. Now, you

Mr. Dawson got.

A TWO-STORY CITY HALL.

West Indianapolis Officials Adopt Plans for a New Building.

At the meeting of the West Indianapolis Council last night Mayor Tolin appointed the following committees for the new term of four years: Accounts and claims, Wantland, Brown and Wheeler; fees and salarles, Gish, Wheeler and Dickson; judiciary, Brown, Wantland and Dickson; printing, Gish, Wheeler and Dickson; public health, Dickson, McCain and Wantland; morals, Brown, Wantland and McCain; public property, Wantland, McCain and Wheeler; safety and comfort, Gish, Wantland and Dickson; railroads, Wantland, Wheeler and Mc-Cain; rules, Brown, Gish and McCain; sewers, streets and alleys, Wheeler, Wantland and McCain; ordinances, Dickson, Wheeler

and Wantland. Several bills were allowed, among them being that of the Indianapolis Water Comfor the last quarter, amounting to \$734.24. Several weeks ago ex-Marshal Maholm filed a suit to compel the city to pay him \$265, which he claims is due him for services, but which the present Council reused to pay him. Last night the summons for the city officials to answer the complaint was read. Marshal Perry reappointed Gideon Flake as a deputy marshal for the new term of four years. The nomina-tion was confirmed and Flake's bond of \$1,500 accepted.

A plan for the new City Hall was considered and accepted. The proposed build-ing is thirty-six feet wide and 96% feet long. It is a two-story brick with stone finishngs. The lower floor is to be set aside for the fire department and jail purposes, while the second floor is to be occupied by the city offices. The estimated cost is \$5,-

RECEPTION FOR GOV. M'KINLEY.

Committee Having It in Charge Holds a Meeting. The committee for the reception of Gov. McKinley met last night in the Republican State central committee rooms with a large attendance. Gen. Fred Knefler was chosen chairman of the meeting and L. W. Drew secretary. The matters of music, line of march, number of clubs to be called out and the attendance from each received some preliminary discussion, but no definite conclusion was reached. Another meeting will be held Wednesday night, when plans will be more nearly perfected. It is proposed to have two bands and a drum corps in line. Governor McKinley will arrive next Monday night over the Pennsylvania line and will be escorted to the Denison House, from the belcony of which a five minutes' speech

will be made. Hon. W. D. Owen Recovering. Oliver P. Ensley has been placed in charge of the assignment of speakers in the Republican State committee room. The force of clerks has been increased because of the great press of work relating to the campaign. The committee has received word from Hon. W. D. Owen, who is in a Michigan sanitarium, that he is recovering rapidly and hopes to be able to resume his

appointments next week. Thomas J. Hudson is in charge of the appointment of speakers in the Democratic State central committee. B. A. Eaton has charge of the literature department of the committee. He was formerly managing editor of the Sentinel

Hon. W. F. Kennedy, of Iowa. Hon. W. F. Kennedy, of Oskaloosa, Ia., was a caller upon Chairman Gowdy yesterday morning. He speaks to-night at Petersburg and will devote all the week to Indiana points. Other speeches will be made by him during the week of Oct. 10. He is one of the most successful cam-

Fourteenth Ward Lincoln League.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Four-

teenth Ward Lincoln League Club was held at the South-side foundry. Addresses were made by Messrs. Carter, McMasters, Snow, Eubank, Black, Spooner, Van Buren, Mc-Gregor Dailey, Miller and Rooker. Marion Club's Reception. The hospitable Marion Club will open its doors to-morrow night to all the political

clubs of the city. The hours are from 7:30

to 10:30. The yard will be lighted up by an

are electric light and the time spent in a The Congressional Candidates. Charles L. Henry and William D. Bynum are both speaking in Madison county this week, but the latter has an appointment for West Newton for Friday night.

Important Changes in the Location of Regular Soldiers.

Orders Issued for the Concentration of the Array and Abandonment of Several Western Posts.

EASTERN FORCE INCREASED

Only 255 Companies to Remain West of the Mississippi River.

Number of Silver Dollars Coined Under the Unrepealed Portion of the Sherman Law-Consuls' Reports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. - The order, anxiously awaited in army circles, providing for extensive changes in the location of the United States army, was issued to-day and is as follows:

CAVALRY. First Regiment-Troop A, from the Fort Mier, Va., Department of the East, to the Department of the Colorado Second Regiment-The junior major and three troops from Colorado to Fort Riley, Kan., and Troop F from Fort Worth to Fort Riley. The Beutenant colonel and Troops B and I from Fort Bow.e, Arizona, to Fort Logan, Col.

Third Regiment-The senior major and

Troops C, E, F and G, now temporarily at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., the movement to take place Oct. 1. Headquarters and two troops, one of them Troop D, from Oklahoma Territory by Oct. 1, and junior major to Jefferson Barracks. Mo. Sixth Regiment-From the Department of the Platte to the Departments of the Missouri and East. Headquarters, junior major and Troops A, E, G and H, now temporarily at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Mier; the lieutenant colonel from Jefferson

barracks and three remaining troops to Fort Leavenworth; the movements to com-mence Oct. 1. Indian Troop L will remain Fort Niobrara. Troop F from Fort Mier to Fort Stanton, ; the lieutenant colonel to Fort Riley. Eighth Regiment-Troop H from Fort Mier, and Troop D from Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Dakota. Ninth Regiment - Troop K from Fort Mier to the Department of the Platte. Tenth Regiment - Troop I from Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Da-The troops of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth regiments, as in the foregoing, will

ARTILLERY Third Regiment-The junior major and two batteries to Jackson barracks, La. INFANTRY.

garrison for Fort Mier.

First Regiment-One company from San Francisco harbor to San Diego barracks to relieve Company C, Tenta Infantry, with-out unnecessary delay. Fifth Regiment-To be concentrated at Fort McPherson, Ga., companies (A) at Forts Leavenworth, Kan., and (F) San Houston, Texas, going to Fort McPherson. Sixth Regiment-Companies A from Fort Wood, N. Y., and E from Newport barracks to Fort Thomas, Ky. Seventh Regiment-Companies H, now at fort Leavenworth, and G, at Camp Pilot Butte, to Fort Logan. Eignth Regiment-Headquarters and three companies from Fort McKinney to

Fort D. A. Russell. Tenth Regiment-To the Department of the Missouri: Headquarters and four com-panies to Fort Reno, four con panies to Fort Sill, the distribution to include the two companies now at Fort Leavenworth. Twelfth Regiment-Headquarters and Companies E and H from Fort Leavenworth, and Companies B, C and D from Fort Sully to Fort Niobarra. Fourteenth Regiment-Company H from Ft. Leavenworth to Van Couver barracks.

Seventeenth Regiment-From Fort D. A. Russell to the Department of the East; headquarters and Companies A, C, D, E and G by Oct. 1 to Columbus barracks, O.: the lieutenant colonel, major and remaining three companies to the same station. Nineteenth Regiment-Company C from Fort Mackinac to Fort Bradick, Mich. Twentieth Regiment-From the Department of Dakota to Fort Leavenworth; In dian Company I will remain at Fort As-In connection with the foregoing the following posts will be abandoned under usual orders to be promulgated hereafter:

Fort Marcy, N. M.; Fort Bowie, Ariz.; Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Fort Sully, S. D.; Fort Supply, Okla, Ty.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Newport barracks, Ky.; Mount Vernon barracks, Ala. Accompanying the new order the War Department made public the following statement: "The order for the discontinuance of three recruiting posts-Davis island, Columbus barracks and Jefferson barracks-is contained in the announcement that troops to occupy these stations would soon be designated. The orders now issued by the War Department, and which have for some time been under consideration by Secretary . Lamont and General Schofield, provide garrisons for the old recruiting depots and, also contemplate a considerable concentration of the troops. Several of the smaller stations east of the Mississippi as well as a few in the Western country are given up as no longer necessary. The regiments that are to be brought East, in whole or in part, are the Third and Sixth Cavalry, the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Infantry, and the whole Twentieth Infantry takes station at Fort Leavenworth. The Tenth Infantry that has heretofore been scattered between five posts, from the Pacific coast to the Missisippi valley, will now come together at Forts Sill and Reno, while the whole Fifth Regiment, formerly occupying five stations, will be assembled at Fort McPherson, Ga.

'As soon as some changes are made the quarters at Jefferson barracks and Columbus barracks, the two troops of cavalry now ordered to the former will be joined by four other troops, and the remainder of the Seventeenth Infantry will be sent to Columbus barracks, making the latter a regimental post. Davis island will be occupied by the artillery, as the modern fortification that has been constructed there to command the sound entrance to New York harbor is now receiving its armament and requires an artillery garrison. Fort Columbus, on Governor's island, wil mately increased to a full regiment. "The total number of companies

hereafter be an infantry post to be ultiserving east of the Mississippi is one hundred. In future it will be 119, occupying thirty-one posts. The gain to the eastern posts comes from the West, but the number of posts remaining west of the Mississippi is forty-nine, and these are garrisoned by 245 companies, without counting the Indian companies, of which there are seven. It will, therefore, be seen that not more than two-thirds of the regular army still remains in the West. Congress has ordered the building of two new posts, one in Montana and one in Arkansas. When these are completed other points will be given up and the troops still funther concentrated. General Howard's command will be increased to nineteen companies. The department of the Platte loses seven, Colorado four and Dakota' eight.

General Miles May Go East. CHICAGO, Sept. 17 .- It was definitely announced to-day that Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be transferred to Governor's Island upon the retirement of General Howard. which occurs Nov. 8. It is thought that General Ruger, of San Francisco, will suc-ceed General Miles as major general in command of the Missouri.

COINAGE OF SILVER. What Has Been Done Under the Sher-

man Law. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day made a statement concerning

the coinige of silver dollars under this administration, the coinage being under the unrepealed portion of the Sherman act. It shows that since the administration came into power 1,597,223 standard silver dollars have been coined, of which \$520,079 have been seigniorage. The Secretary says: "While the law provides that redeemed

treasury notes may be reissued, it also imposes an express limitation upon the power to reissue by declaring that 'no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes.' When

such notes are redeemed in gold there is no obstacle in the way of their reissue, because such redemption does not affect the stock of silver held in the treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, but wen they are redeemed with silver coined from the bullion purchased under that act they must be retired and canceled, for, otherwise, there would be, after the redemption and relssue, a greater amount of notes outstanding than the cost of the sliver originally purchased and then held in the treasury, and this is expressly prohibited by the statute. The purpose of Congress was to prevent the duplication of the currency, which would be the case if the notes and the silver purchased with the notes could be outstanding at the same time.

"Treasury notes acceived in the ordinary course of business, or redeemed in gold or

exchanged for silver dollars not coined

from bullion, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, are not retired and canceled All such notes are ressued. Prior to the 1st day of July, 1831, silver dollars to the amount of \$36,318,264 were coined from the bullion purchased under that act. The socalled gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage was \$6,867,800, which was paid into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, leaving \$29,480,461 to be held as a fund to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes, as provided by law. At the begin-ning of the present administration this sum of \$29,480,461 was still in the treasury, and standard silver dollars to the amount of \$1,597,223 have been coined since that time. Of this last sum, however, \$520,079 was seigniorage, leaving \$1,077,144 to be held in the treasury. It appears, therefore, that the whole coinage under the act has been \$37,-905,487, and that the amount to be held in the treasury for redemption purposes was \$30,557,605. Of this sum \$4,121,000 have been used in the redemption of the notes, and that amount has been retired and canceled. No treasury note has been redeemed in silver unless silver was demanded, the policy and practice of the department having always been to redeem in the kind of money demanded by the holder of a note. The resentation of treasury notes for redemption in silver began in August, 1873, when there was a great scarcity of currency of small denominations, and there was redeemed during that month \$1,273,267, which is the largest amount that has been presented during any one month. As shown above, there were held in the treasury at the beginning of this administration \$29,-480,461 in silver, coined from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. Notwithstanding the fact that \$1,157,223 have been coined since that time there are now on hand only \$26,189,724.

SWISS LIKE OUR CATTLE.

New Market for Both Live and Dressed American Beeves. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- A movement for the importation of American cattle into Switzerland has been set on foot indirectly through the instrumentality of Mr. Eugene Germain, the United States consul at Zurich. Not long ago Mr. Germain sent to the department a report entitled "Prospects for American Beef in Switzerland." It was printed in the New York Staats Zeitung, a copy of which reached the Zurich Public Library. The article was brought to the attention of the Baurnbund, a farmers' organization, and a meeting was called with a view to taking steps to secure young American cattle to replenish the stables of the farmers, who are badly in need of such move upon the arrival of the incoming stock. Negotiations are under way which the consul believes will result in a committee being sent to America to investigate, and if found practicable to purchase young cattle for shipment to Switzerland.

Consul Germain has sent to the depart ment an extract from an article recently published in the Hamburg Live Stock Journal, descriptive of the arrival of the steamship Prussia, from New York, July 27, with head of live beeves and the carcasses of 150 shipped in quarters. Several shipments of live beeves had been made a few years before, but for some cause the business was discontinued. With the success o the Prussia's trip the Hamburg Journal states the question of importing live American beef cattle as well as dressed beef has received a new impetus. The Prussia is the first of five new steamers built by the Hamburg-American Packet Company for this business, each to have a carrying capacity of four hundred head of cattle. This first trip lasted fourteen days. The animals were fed with hay and corn and landed in good condition. The Hamburg Journal says: It is to be expected that German agrari ans will oppose these importations, but i will meet with the approval of the consumers and allow the poorer classes to eat meat, which, at present, is beyond their reach. It is to be hoped that the importations will make good progress. Experience has shown that the quality of the American meet is as good as the best German that American cattle are healthier than German cattle, and it is acknowledged that tuberculosis is rarely found among the American cattle.

ELICS. THE COLUMBIA

Arrangements for Ret Madrid and Rome. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- The State Department is making preparations to return to their owners the Columbian relies exhibited at the world's fair. It is expected that the United States steamship Machias will be ready to sail from New York early next month. The relics now in Washington will be taken to New York in the custody of representative of the State Department, acempanied by a guard of marines from the Washington, navy yard. The Machias will sail directly for Cadi., Spain, where she will be met by the secretary of the American legation at Madrid. To this officer will be delivered the relics belonging to marines and blue jackets from the Machias will accompany the secretary of the lega-tion to the capital, where the relics will be returned to the Spanish government, with a letter from President Cleveland to the Queen Regent, thanking her in behalf of the government and the people of the United States for the loan of the articles. The Machias will then go to Naples, where the ship will be met by the secretary of the American embassy at Rome. He will take charge of the Vatioan relics and rea naval guard and bearing a letter of thanks from the President to his Holiness. the Pope. Having discharged her mission the Machias will proceed by way of the Suez canal to China to watch American

interests during the war. WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

Consul Warner's Report on the Operation of the German Law. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- Consul Warner, of Cologne, has furnished the State Department with information regarding the peration of the German law which has been in effectt since 1885 for the compulsory insurance against accidents of workmen whose salaries do not exceed \$476 per annum. In 1892 the cost to the Rhenish and Westphalian smelting works and rolling mills was about \$8.90 for each workman. Since the inauguration of compulsory insurance in Germany up to the end of 1893 German industries have paid in capital and reserve fund about \$88,000,000. At the close of 1892 the number of persons insured against accidents in operative works were 18,014,280. The total expenditures in 1892 amounted to \$12,542,767, distributed as fillows: \$7,696,968 for indemnification, \$246,354 for examina-tions of accident, \$123,163 for court of arbitration, \$110,527 for protection against accidents, \$1,343,962 for general administration and \$3,032,072 laid aside as reserve fund. The capital at the end of the year 1829 amounted to \$20,455,791, so that the cost of the administration amounts to 11 per cent.

Schedule K of the Tariff Act. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.-The board of general appraisers, in an opinion drawn by United States General Appraiser T. Sharretts, of Baltimore, Md., sent to Colector Kilbreth, of the port of New York, holds that schedule K of the new tariff act does not go into effect as to the articles therein provided for until Jan. 1, 1895 but that all fabrics manufactured wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat alpaca or other animals are dutiable under the McKinley act until that date. This is in accordance with the provisions of the woolen goods schedule and the deferring of the date was made in order that the trade could adopt itself to the change.

of the expenditures.

Effect of Free Lumber. OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- The effect of the Wilson bill placing lumber on the free list is being felt here. Ten cargoes, with a total of 1,700,000 feet of lumber, have arrived here within the past thirty-six hours. Twice that amount are on Canadian docks awaiting shipment. Lumbermen are jubilant, as are also five hundred 'longshoremen, most of whom have done nothing al summer.

General Notes.

general passenger agent of the Canadian

cific railway, saying that all the Can-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. - Frederic Stumpf has been appointed postmaster at Oak Forest, Franklin county, vice J. C. Pflum, deceased.

nigrants into the United States has agreed to pay the increased tax (\$1) imposed by the sundry civil appropriation act. The net cash in the treasury at the close of business to-day was \$125,640,698, of which \$57,430,351 represented the gold reserve.

ODD FELLOWS ACTIVE

GRAND SIRE CAMPBELL'S REPORT ON THE ORDER'S CONDITION.

Big Increase in Membership-Trouble with European Atheists - The Sisters of Rebekah.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 17.-The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met this morning at Lookout Inn and was welcomed to the State by Gov. Peter Turney. He was followed by Mayor Ochs, who welcomed the visitors to Chattanooga and Hamilton county. The response was made by Grand Sire C. L. Campbell, who said in

"Once more it is my privilege to welreign Grand Lodge. When you met in Atlanta, twenty years ago, the jurisdictions forming the territory recognized politically as the Southern States contained less than six thousand Odd Fellows. To-day the brotherhood in the same section approximates 50,000, a net increase during the year under the Sovereign Grand Lodge of 32,897, making at the end of 1893 a total membership of 780,192, or, including the sisters of the Rebekah degree, 888,741, adding some 25,000 members in foreign jurisdictions the membership shows a total of about 913,000 at the end of 1893. The expenditure of \$3,-313,000 for ourposes of relief is a sufficient evidence of the activity in Odd Fellowship. The showing of the order in foreign ands has not materially changed during he year. Among the Teutonic nations Europe very good progress has been made, as you will see by the report of our spe-cial deputy, Brother Herman Block. Among the Latin nations, whether in Europe or America, the returns are not very satisfacory. In Sweden the state of the order has warranted me in acting on the authority you gave me last session, and I have issued to the lodges in that country a charter for a grand lodge. The publication of the rit-ual in the Swedish language having been authorized by you, a translation was pre-pared by Amicatla Lodge, No. 3, of Sweden. During the year a number of resi-dents of Naples, Italy, joined in a request for a charter for a lodge in their city. am prepared to recommend that their request be granted. In the course of correspondence with Brother Block on the Naples petition I had occasion to discuss with m a question which, while it has not attained any prominence in connection with Odd Fellowship, has more or less affected other benevolent societies in Europe; and that is the development of atheism among certain classes of the people. Odd Fellow-ship, while it is free from anything of a sectarian character, has always held be-lief in a Supreme Being as a cardinal principle, and has maintained the fatherhood of God as a doctrine of equal importance with the brotherhood of man. Concerning the qualities and attributes of the Divine Father it has never undertaken to pro nounce with authority; nor does it question the moral character and good citizenship of some of those who declare that they have no belief in a Supreme Being. It simply exercises the right of all voluntary associations to prescribe the qualifications membership in its own circle. And it has nsisted and does still insist that belief in God is necessary to attain or retain a place within our ranks. The only part of British North America not hitherto occupied by us s the colony of Newfoundland, but a petition was received from St. Johns, the capital of the island, a short time since, and a charter granted for a lodge. The only section throughout our entire jurisdiction where peace and harmony does not prevail is the State of Kansas. The situation there will be brought to your attention and deserves your serious considera-

have been mustered into service since last "The enthusiasm which has characterized the sisterhood of Rebekah during the past few years seems to continue unabated. At the end of 1893 there were 202,442 in this department, of whom 108,612 were sisters. At the same rate of increase we may assume that there are to-day no less than 15,000 noble women united with us in enevolent work. The laws governing this branch require a careful revision, while the wishes of the sisters themselves, especially conversant as they are with the work should receive from us the most careful consideration. While our sisters of Rebekah have assisted in all branches of the benevolent work of Odd rehowship, they have rendered us special aid in establish-ing and supporting homes and orphanages. And in no department of our work has there been so decided progress as in making provision for the aged members and ned children. I have had the pleasure of inspecting (orphanage in Lincoln, Ill., where some eighty children are under the guardianship of our brethren in that jurisction, in an institution complete with every appliance requisite for the purpose. New York has provided an additional home, which I was permitted to formally oper only a few days ago. Pennsylvania, Massa-chusetts, Connecticut, Kansas, Texas and

Wisconsin have excellent homes for the

aged and orphanages in active operation,

while many other jurisdictions are accum-

ulating funds and preparing buildings for

The report of the grand treasurer, Isaac

this laudable work.

"The Order of Patriarchs Militant has not

been idle, for some eleven new cantons

A. Shepard, shows: Cash balance as per last report, \$3!.076.72; sundry receipts durng the year, \$74,458.21, making the cash, 108.534.93. Expenditures during the year were \$75,283.68, leaving a balance in the hands of treasurer of \$33,251.25. The available assets of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at this date are as follows: Cash balance n the treasury, \$33,251.25; Lenigh Valley Railroad Company 41/4 per cent. bonds, \$15,000; P. W. & B. R. R. Company 4 per cent. bonds, \$15,000, making a total of \$63,251.25. The total available assets as per report Aug. 19, 1893, were \$79,076.72, showing In his annual report, Theodore A. Ross grand secretary and adjutant-general of the order, says the business depression throughout the country has retarded the growth of the order. He adds: "We cannot, of course, exhibit such a splendid array of figures, denoting large gains, as the tables of 1892 permit us to present, but under the circumstances, the great depression of business in every channel, depriving thousands of our members of means of obtaining a livelihood, we should be well satisfied with the result. It was generally expected that the outcome would worse; that instead of a net gain of 32,897 members in the subordinate lodges. 3,478 in encampments and 21,573 in Rebekah iges during the year 1893, it was feared that a loss in all branches of the order would have to be recorded. The financial statement shows that \$101,000 has been appropriated and \$75,283 expended during the year. The grand treasurer has \$33,251 cash on hand, \$30,000 of railroad bonds, and other items, making the total assets of the Sovereign Grand Lodge \$107.721. A summary of the statistics of the order from 1820 shows that the total receipts have reached the enormous sum of \$168,046,287, of which \$64.376,225 has gone for relief to members' widows and families. The secretary directs attention to the fact that the 'color' question has arisen in the Ha-waiian Islands lodges. The constitution of the Odd Fellows limits membership to 'free white males.' " Grand Sire Fisher reports from the Sandwich Islands: have members in our lodge who are married to three-quarter whites; that is the ter native, consequently the children are seven-eighths white. They are just as white and fair as any body born in the States, are American citizens and belong to other secret organizations, and when they return to their mother's native country they are not permitted to join the I O. O. F. I consider it a great injustice but, nevertheless, it is the law, and we must abide by it. But the sooner the law

is changed, more especially concerning this country, the better. The attendance of delegates has fallen greatly below the expectations of those who have had the arrangements for their enter-tainment in hand. The failure of the railroads to give a satisfactory rate is said by those here to be the cause of the light attendance. The chances are that the next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be held in Washington. The matter is

Harrison's Speeches.

being discussed, and it is generally con-

ceded that Washington will be the lucky

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. Ex-President Harrison's modest saying that he expects to make a few speeches this fall has caught the public eye. A few speeches by Harrison will add a good deal

Lucky Man.

to the campaign.

Boston Transgript. Caesar was a lucky man. He could go around where he pleased and his wife never asked any annoying questions. She

was above suspicion.

Has Arrived. Kansas City Journal. The coining woman has arrived. She occupies a place on the Republican State